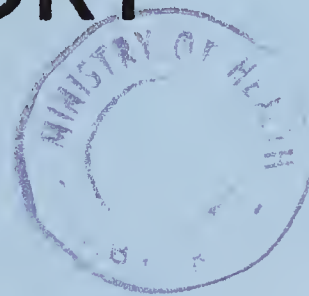




Urban District of Horbury

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and Cleansing Superintendent

for the year

1961

Urban District of Horbury


ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended

31st December, 1961



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HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1961

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor Mrs. D. E. Briggs, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor W. Johns

Public Health Committee:

Councillor H. V. Bennett (Chairman)

Councillor R. Bate

Councillor Mrs. Briggs, J.P.

Councillor A. V. Fallas

Councillor J. Goodhand

Councillor W. Johns

Councillor Mrs. D. M. Kenyon

Councillor R. E. W. Little

Councillor J. M. Oddie, J.P.

Councillor G. Senior

Councillor O. Stonehouse

**PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF
HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT**

Medical Officer of Health

Allan Withnell, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

G. R. Millington, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., M.R.S.H.

Trainee Public Health Inspector

J. K. Roper

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 13

Divisional Medical Officer

As above (M.O.H.)

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

Mary K. Shaw, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer to Horbury Child Welfare Centre—Part-time

A. Green, M.B., Ch.B.

Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss A. Seelig, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Q.N.

Health Visitors and School Nurses

Miss J. M. Dyson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate
(Resigned 3.12.61)

Mrs. M. E. Crowther, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N. (Part-time)

Mental Welfare Officers

Mr H. H. Robinson, R.M.N., R.M.P.A.

Mrs. E. I. Jones (Appointed 5.4.61)

Training Centre—Ossett

Mrs. G. Moorhouse, N.A.M.H. (Diploma)—Supervisor
(Resigned 10.12.61)

Mrs. A. Ellis

Miss J. Blackburn (Resigned 10.12.61)

Miss E. Y. Duncombe (Appointed 2.10.61)

Speech Therapist

Miss G. M. Carr, L.C.S.T. (Appointed 5.12.61)

Midwife

Miss A. L. Bray, S.C.M.

Home Nurses

- Mrs. M. Rhoades, S.R.N. (Resigned 6.6.61)
Mrs. E. Duthie, S.R.N. (Appointed 24.5.61. Resigned 12.9.61)
Mrs. E. G. I. Beaumont, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1)
(Appointed 12.9.61)
Mrs. T. Pickersgill, S.R.N., Q.N. (Relief Nurse)

Chiropodist

W. S. Fraser, Registered Medical Auxiliary (Part-time)

Joint Clerical Staff—engaged in all constituent districts of the Division, viz. Horbury, Ossett, Morley and Wakefield R.D.

- A. Wright, D.M.A., D.P.A. (Senior Clerk)
K. Schofield, D.P.A. (Resigned 19.11.61)
D. Leach
C. C. Roberts
P. M. Sheard
Miss M. Halloran
Miss C. Brennan
Mrs. M. E. Kilburn
Mrs. M. Thornburn
Mrs. J. Mell
Miss K. Edmondson
Miss M. G. Shackleton
Mr. D. Gamble (Appointed 4.9.61)
Mrs. M. Wingett (Part-time)

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

CONSULTANT STAFF

Ear Nose and Throat Surgeon

T. B. Hutton, F.R.C.S.

Chest Physician

J. K. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

School Ophthalmologist

J. V. Kirkwood, M.B., Ch.B.

Paediatricians

J. D. Pickup, M.D., D.C.H.
A. P. Roberts, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.C.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

Miss M. A. Pearson, F.R.C.S.

Windsor House,
Morley.

August, 1962

To the Chairman and Members of Horbury
Urban District Council.

Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1961.

The vital statistics for the year continue in the main to show encouraging trends. For the tenth successive year there was no case of diphtheria in Horbury, and for the fourth successive year there was no case of poliomyelitis. This satisfactory state of affairs is undoubtedly due to the success of the immunisation campaigns. For the first time for four years there was no death from tuberculosis, but there is no reduction in the number on the Tuberculosis Register. In spite of a gradually increasing birthrate it is now nine years since there was a death in the Town associated with pregnancy and childbirth, and this reflects credit on both the General Practitioners and our own Midwifery Service.

The death rate from coronary heart disease continues to rise and in 1961 was the largest single cause of death in Horbury. Although the causes of this disease are not fully understood, there now seems little doubt that obesity and lack of exercise are significant factors. "Eat less and be more active" is probably, for many of us, a life-saving aphorism.

Owing to an increase in application for priority for re-housing on medical grounds, the selection of patients had to be made more stringent and a special application form was introduced in 1961. This form states that priority can be awarded only to persons who suffer from severely disabling conditions, and examples of such conditions are given on the form. The General Practitioners and the public have co-operated very well in this innovation and I feel that the really deserving cases are now obtaining a greater degree of priority than hitherto. Many people ask for the form at the Town Hall and later return it uncompleted saying that they realize they are not sufficiently disabled to warrant priority on medical grounds.

I will allow Mr. Millington's first-class report to speak for itself. Co-operation between the Health and Sanitary Departments has continued throughout the year to be excellent.

In my last Report I described a Non-routine Scheme which had been introduced in the School Health Service for a trial period, and I said that an evaluation of the Scheme would be made in 1961. The essential feature of the Scheme is that the routine medical examination in junior schools is replaced by alternative means of obtaining information about the children. These alternative means are principally a questionnaire completed by parents, and improved arrangements for referral by teachers and Health Visitors. This means that in the junior schools, instead of all the children in one year being routinely examined, the only children examined are those causing concern to parents, teachers, and Health Visitors.

The Scheme was evaluated in 1961 by comparing, with previous years, the number of defects discovered in the children and the number of medical man-hours required to discover them. It was found that, in general, the efficiency of the Scheme in discovering defects was greater than that of the conventional routine examination. It was also shown that, with the same complement of medical staff, the School Doctor was able to devote more time to the Children requiring attention. The principal disadvantage of any non-routine scheme is that defects which are entirely symptomless are likely to be missed. It was felt that this was out-weighed by the advantages, but that a longer trial of the Scheme was required. On receiving our report, the County Council agreed to the continuance of the Scheme in this Division for an indefinite period, and also to its extension to other Divisions.

In November, 1960, an immunisation campaign was launched against diphtheria and tetanus, and this continued until June, 1961. This campaign was unexpectedly successful and extra doctors had to be seconded to the Division to deal with the demand. The total number of injections given against diphtheria and tetanus during the campaign was of the order of ten thousand. This figure could not have been achieved without the willing co-operation of parents, teachers and General Practitioners, and particularly of my medical, nursing, and clerical staff.

On account of the large number of injections needed in the immunisation campaign, the County Medical Officer, Dr. R. W. Elliott, asked us to try out a disposable syringe which had recently come onto the market. This was a plastic syringe with needle attached and contained in a sealed, transparent plastic envelope. The syringe and attached needle were sterilised by the manufacturers and so were immediately ready for use. This

was clearly an advantage over the conventional glass syringe which has to be cleaned and sterilised in the clinic or in the patient's home before every injection. It was thus a question of whether the convenience of the disposable syringe, which was used only once and then discarded, would be off-set by the cost. Two thousand disposable syringes were used in the trial and a comprehensive report was submitted to the County Medical Officer.

Later in the year, a hot-air steriliser was tried out for two months in the Division, and comparison was made with the disposable syringe in terms of convenience and cost. The hot-air steriliser is similar to an electric oven in which the temperature is thermostatically controlled. The syringes, which were of the ordinary glass type, were cleaned in the Morley Central Clinic and then placed with an attached needle in a cylindrical aluminium container and sterilised. The containers had a screw-top which was sealed with adhesive plaster immediately after sterilisation. Sterilised syringes in protective containers were thus made available to all Health Visitors, Midwives and Home Nurses in Morley. The nurses simply collected syringes as required from the Central Clinic, and after use returned them to the Clinic to be cleaned and sterilised once more. After this syringe service had been operating in Morley for about a fortnight it was extended to Croft House, Ossett, and so then covered the greater part of the Division.

During the two months' trial of the hot-air steriliser about nine hundred injections were given. An analysis of labour costs, capital depreciation, etc. of this method of sterilisation was then attempted, and a comparison made with the cost of the disposable syringe. The cost per syringe using the hot-air steriliser was found to be slightly in excess of the cost of the disposable syringe, and following our reports the County Council agreed to extend the use of the disposable syringe to the whole of the West Riding.

During 1961 I visited each of the sixty-eight schools in the Health Division. The visits were spread over four months and on each occasion I was accompanied by two or three members of my staff. Each visit was principally a courtesy call to introduce myself to the headteachers and their staffs, but the opportunity was taken of discussing the Non-routine Scheme with the headteachers of junior schools, and of examining the toilet facilities in all the schools. A detailed report on the lavatory accommodation and washing facilities in all schools was sent to the County Medical Officer and to the two Divisional Education Officers

concerned. The visits took place with the full approval of the Divisional Education Officers, and I would like to place on record our appreciation of the welcome we received at every school.

One further activity in the School Health Service was the compilation of a detailed report on the most appropriate methods of hand-drying in schools. The report was submitted to the County Medical Officer and subsequently considered by the County Education Committee.

It will thus be seen that 1961 has been a very full year for the Health Department. The work of the Department is essentially team-work, and I would like to pay tribute to the devotion of my staff, and to thank you, Chairman and Members for your personal encouragement during the year.

Yours sincerely,

ALLAN WITHNELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1

VITAL STATISTICS

Statistics

Area—1,280 acres.

Population: Census 1961—8,642.

Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid-1961—8,660.

Number of dwelling houses—3,126.

Rateable Value—£74,410 (December, 1961).

Product of a Penny Rate—£288 0s. 0d. (March, 1961).

Summary of Vital Statistics

			Total	M	F	
<hr/>						
Live Births—						
Legitimate	...	164	82	82	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 19.6	
Illegitimate	...	6	4	2		
<hr/>						
Still Births—						
Legitimate	...	2	1	1	Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 17.3	
Illegitimate	...	1	1	—		
<hr/>						
Total Births—						
Legitimate	...	166	83	83		
Illegitimate	...	7	5	2		
<hr/>						
Deaths	...	...	123	52	71	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 14.2

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths.

Infant Mortality

Five infants died during the year, the cause of death being congenital abnormality in the cases of children aged 1 week and 2 weeks respectively; prematurity in the case of a child aged 2 days; cerebral haemorrhage in the case of a child aged 1 day, and severe anaemia in the case of a child aged 1 hour. This gives an infant mortality rate of 29.4 per 1,000 live births.

Cause of Death—Horbury U.D.

Cause of Death	1959		1960		1961	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory tract	—	1	1	1	—	—
2. Other forms of tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm—stomach	—	—	—	2	1	3
11. Malignant neoplasm—lung and bronchus ...	2	—	2	2	1	3
12. Malignant neoplasm—breast	—	3	3	—	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm—uterus	—	—	—	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	1	5	7	—	7
15. Leukæmia and aleukæmia	—	—	—	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	—	2	2	1	1	2
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system ...	4	12	16	8	11	19
				4	11	15

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961 based on the Registrar-General's figures. Comparison with other Areas.

	Horbury U.D.	Morley M.B.	Ossett M.B.	Wakefield R.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban District	West Riding Adminis- trative County	England and Wales (Provisional Figures)
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	19.6	16.8	18.9	18.7	16.7	17.2	17.4
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated population) All causes	14.2	11.6	11.2	10.8	12.8	12.1	12.0
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	*
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.0	0.02	0.07	0.0	0.06	0.06	0.07
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
Cancer	1.85	2.13	2.15	1.90	2.09	1.98	2.16
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1.73	1.62	2.22	1.26	1.97	1.84	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5.89	4.79	4.64	4.23	4.79	4.50	*
Respiratory disease (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.96	1.33	1.14	1.31	1.76	1.64	*
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births)	29.4	24.9	17.8	31.2	24.2	24.6	21.4
Maternal Mortality (deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or child birth per 1,000 live and still births)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.30	0.27	0.33
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	17.3	22.9	17.5	32.7	19.7	20.2	18.7
Perinatal Mortality	34.7	34.3	24.5	55.4	33.5	34.2	*
Neonatal Mortality	29.4	14.6	14.2	23.4	16.0	16.5	15.5

* Figures not available

Vital Statistics over the Ten Years 1952-1961

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		No. of cases of:			No. of deaths:	
						Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Diphtheria	Polio-myelitis	T.B. (all forms)	Cancer of lung and bronchus	
1952	17.0	12.9	29.4	14.29	2.37	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	1	
1953	13.8	11.3	45.0	0.0	1.86	0.12	0.0	0	1	1	1	
1954	14.62	12.14	25.42	0.0	1.73	0.25	0.0	0	0	2	3	
1955	13.8	10.4	9.0	0.0	1.84	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	3	
1956	15.4	9.3	15.7	0.0	1.94	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	2	
1957	13.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	3.15	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	7	
1958	17.2	11.7	7.0	0.0	2.17	0.12	0.0	0	0	1	4	
1959	16.1	11.7	14.7	0.0	1.18	0.12	0.0	0	0	1	2	
1960	15.5	11.8	22.6	0.0	2.10	0.12	0.0	0	0	1	3	
1961	19.6	14.2	29.4	0.0	1.85	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	2	

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

A. HOSPITALS.

There are no hospitals in Horbury but reasonably adequate facilities are available in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

Patients with infectious diseases may be admitted to Snape-thorpe Isolation Hospital, Wakefield, or to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. The latter hospital admits all cases of acute poliomyelitis from this area.

Maternity hospital facilities are available at several centres in the Dewsbury and Wakefield areas. Priority is given to abnormal cases and to mothers living in conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement. Many expectant mothers requiring hospital confinement are booked through the Divisional Health Office, this department being in a position to advise on social circumstances.

There is one Registered Private Maternity Home in Horbury.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The local Ambulance Service is provided by the West Riding County Council. There is no local Depot, the nearest available Depot for the district being Stanley Road, Wakefield, telephone number Wakefield 3731.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health) accepts specimens for bacteriological, virological, entomological and chemical investigations from General Practitioners and Public Health Department staff.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Summary of Notifications received during 1961:—

Disease					Total cases notified (corrected)
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	8
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	—
Measles	....	....	....	....	51
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	—
Dysentery	....	....	....	....	9
Meningococcal Infection	....	....	....	....	—
Acute Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	2
Smallpox	....	....	....	....	—
Acute Encephalitis	....	....	....	....	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	—
Paratyphoid Fever	....	....	....	....	—
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	1
Food Poisoning	....	....	....	....	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	—
Malaria	....	....	....	....	—
Anthrax	....	....	....	....	—

Tuberculosis Services

The Chest Clinic serving the area is situated at the Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield. Regular home supervision is carried out by the Health Visitor. Free milk, bedding, shelters, etc. are provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Chest Physician in charge of the clinic.

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in Horbury in 1961:—

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
No. on register on 1st January, 1961 ...	12	10	22	1	1	2	24
No. first notified during 1961	1	2	3	—	—	—	3
No. of cases of restored to register	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of cases entered in register otherwise than by notification	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
No. removed from register during 1961—							
(a) Died	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Removed from district	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
(c) Recovered	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
No. remaining on register at 31st Dec, 1961 ...	13	9	22	1	1	2	24

The number of new cases and the number of deaths of notified cases during 1961 are given in the following table:—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—

SECTION IV

W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICE

A. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Congregational Chapel, Tithebarn Street, Horbury.

Infant Welfare	Monday, 2—4 p.m.
School Clinic	Monday, 9-30—10-30 a.m.
	Thursday, 9-30—10-30 a.m.
Relaxation Classes	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination.	Available at Infant Welfare Sessions.
Chiropody	Thursday, 2—5 p.m.

B. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-natal Service.

A total of 231 attendances at relaxation classes was made during the year.

Infant Welfare Clinic

Sessions per Month	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of children who attended—							
Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
2 to 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
Attendances made by children—							
Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	2479
2 to 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	1361
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	80

Visiting by Health Visitors.

Number of ante-natal visits—							
First visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Subsequent visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Number of visits to children under 1 year—							
First visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	192
Subsequent visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	254
Number of visits to children 1—5 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	365
Special visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	779
Total Home Visits							1629

The Care of Premature Infants

Weight at Birth	No. of Premature Babies		No. dying under 28 days	No. Surviving 28 days
	Born Alive	Born Dead		
Under 2½ lbs. ...	1	—	1	—
2½—3 lb. ...	—	—	—	—
3—3½ lb. ...	—	—	—	—
3½—4 lb. ...	—	—	—	—
4—4½ lb. ...	2	1	—	2
4½—5 lb. ...	2	—	—	2
5—5½ lb. ...	4	1	—	4
Total ...	9	2	1	8

Special equipment and nursing staff are available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

The Care of Illegitimate Children

Special advice about legal adoption is given if this is desired.

Every effort is made to find a suitable home for the baby either with the mother or with the grandparents.

These mothers are seen in the home by the Health Visitor and encouraged to attend the Infant Welfare Clinic regularly.

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.

Most proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinic for the convenience of mothers and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

Welfare cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, are also distributed at the Child Welfare Clinic.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own home.

C. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home Nursing.

The County Council is responsible for the home nursing in Horbury, the whole-time nurse being resident in her own home.

Cases attended	No. of individual patients	Total number of visits made
Medical Conditions	40	2104
Surgical Conditions	16	385
Tuberculosis	—	—
Maternity	—	—
Total	56	2489

Midwifery.

There is one whole-time midwife resident in her own home. Additional relief is available when required.

The following table shows the number of Horbury women confined in hospital, private nursing homes, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners in Horbury or elsewhere so far as has been ascertained:—

	No.	Percentage
No. delivered in hospital	81	46.9%
No. delivered in private nursing homes ...	8	4.9%
No. delivered by Midwives	82	46.9%
No. delivered by doctors (including the difficult cases met by midwives in their practice where a doctor had to be called to effect delivery)	2	1.3%
Total (including stillbirths) ...	173	100%

During 1961 the practising midwife summoned medical assistance to 21 mothers on account of the following conditions:—

Cause	No.
Premature baby	2
Ruptured perineum	10
Breech delivery	2
Other conditions	7
	21

Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The “flying squad” attached to the General Hospital, Wakefield, is available for obstetric emergencies occurring within the district.

Analgesia.

All midwives are trained in the administration of gas and air and trilene analgesia and provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor. Fifty-nine women received trilene during 1961.

D. HEALTH VISITING.

The duties of a Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice on the care of children and persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and of expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

E. HOME HELPS.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provides domestic help for households “where help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age.”

During 1961, 80 cases were attended by Home Helps, and the total number of hours worked was 9122.

Of the 80 cases attended in 1961, Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:—

	Cases	Hours
Maternity	8	527
Tuberculosis	—	—
Chronic Sickness	68	8177
Other	4	418
Total ...	80	9122

F. CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after-care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental disorder, venereal disease and other illnesses.

G. CHIROPODY.

A chiropody service was commenced in February, 1960, and treatment is available, free of charge, to the aged (over 65 for men and 60 for women), handicapped persons and expectant mothers. Weekly sessions are held at the local clinic and domiciliary visits can be arranged where a patient is certified to be medically unfit to attend the clinic. Details of cases treated throughout the year are given below:—

No. of Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
No. of patients treated at clinic—							
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Physically handicapped			...	...	...	...	8
Expectant mothers		...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of patients treated at home—							
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Physically handicapped			...	...	...	...	5
Expectant mothers		...	...	...	...	...	—
Total Treatments given at clinic—							
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
Physically handicapped			...	...	...	...	27
Expectant mothers		...	...	...	...	...	2
Total Treatments given at home—							
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Physically handicapped			...	...	...	...	17
Expectant mothers		...	...	...	...	...	—

H. MENTAL HEALTH.

On 1st November, 1960, the Mental Health Act (1959) came into force. As from that date the establishment provides for the services of two Mental Welfare Officers for Horbury U.D., Wakefield R.D., Ossett M.B., and Morley M.B.

These Mental Welfare Officers carry out duties in connection with the admission of patients to Psychiatric Hospitals and the pre-care and after-care of such patients within the community.

The figures quoted relate to the patients as at 31st December, 1961.

CARE AND AFTER CARE OF PATIENTS

				Under 16		Over 16		Total	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
(a) Sub-normal									
Care and After Care	...	...		1	6	3	6	4	12
Attending Training Centre	...	...		1	3	—	—	1	3
Employed Full Time	...	...		—	—	4	3	4	3
Suitably Employed at Home	...	...		—	—	2	4	2	4
(b) Mentally Ill									
						M	F	Total	
Admitted to Hospital	...	...				3	8	11	
Care and After Care	...	...				9	11	20	

I. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Number of school departments in district	....	....	....	5
Number of children in attendance at school at the end of 1961	....	....	....	1209
Number of children examined at school during 1961	....	....	....	305

This figure being made up as follows:—

Entrants	....	....	....	51
Leavers	....	....	....	127
Re-examinations	....	....	....	43
Non-routines	....	....	....	84

Physical Conditions of pupils examined:—

				Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Entrants	....	....	....	51	—	
Leavers	....	....	....	127	—	
Number of defects found to require treatment	....	....	....			28
Number of defects found requiring to be kept under observation	....	....	....			56

Cleanliness Inspections.

The School Nurse attends every school department at frequent intervals throughout the year to examine the children for unclean and verminous conditions. Where such conditions exist, parents are informed and are instructed in the application of an effective remedy. Warnings are issued in cases of non-compliance and statutory action taken where there is persistent default.

Number of examinations carried out during the year	....	....	....	....	3924
Number of cases of infestation found	....	....	....	....	60
Percentage of infestation	....	....	....	....	1.5%
Number of children excluded from school	....	....	....	....	4
Number of cleansing notices issued	....	....	....	....	1
Number of cleansing orders issued	....	....	....	....	—
Number of children cleansed	....	....	....	....	—

Minor Ailment Clinic.

412 attendances were made at the Minor Ailment Clinic during the year.

Pædiatric Clinic

Cases are referred to Dr. Roberts at Dewsbury Infirmary or to Dr. Pickup at Wakefield General Hospital as required.

Ophthalmic Clinic

Cases are seen at the ophthalmic clinic held at the County Medical Officer's Department, Wood Street, Wakefield, as required.

Orthopædic Clinic

Two children each made two attendances during the year. These children attended the clinic held at the Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield.

J. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

In accordance with the National Health Service Act Immunisations and vaccinations may be done either at the clinic or by the family doctor.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children in Horbury who completed a full course of diphtheria immunisation in 1961.

Age completed Injections, 1961—					
Under 1	—	117	1-4	—	33
5-14	—	68	Total	—	218
Immunised in previous years, re-inforced in 1961,					202
					Total — 202

Whooping Cough Immunisation

The Local Health Authority's Scheme operates in this area and immunisations under the scheme have been carried out as in previous years since 1952.

Immunisation against whooping cough is available under the County Council Scheme only to infants and children up to the age of four years.

Number of children in Horbury who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation during 1961—

Age at Final Injection—					No. immunised	
Under 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	111
6 months to 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	22
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	5
2 to 3 years	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 to 4 years	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	140

During the year there were two notified cases of whooping cough. Neither child had been immunised against whooping cough

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 22 people were vaccinated against smallpox, 11 of whom were under one year of age.

Additionally 11 persons were re-vaccinated.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Number of children in Horbury who completed a full course of immunisation against tetanus—

Age at Final Injection—						No. Immunised
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	117
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	14
2 to 3 years	...	...	...	...	...	8
3 to 4 years	...	...	...	...	...	7
4 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	6
5 to 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	167
10 to 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	95
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	414

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

In 1953, the County Council put into operation a scheme to provide protective vaccination against tuberculosis for a selected group of schoolchildren.

This scheme was approved by the Ministry of Health. The immunising vaccine to be used was B.C.G. and the selected age-group was that of children in their fourteenth year, with a view to affording protection to adolescents in the early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere. This scheme was put into operation in Horbury in 1955.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all children in this age group in the period under review, acceptance being voluntary.

The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year—

Horbury County Secondary School—

No. of children offered vaccination	...	...	...	...	130
No. of children accepting vaccination	...	...	...	...	80
No. of children Mantoux tested	...	...	...	...	80
No. with positive reaction	...	...	...	...	15
No. with negative reaction	...	...	...	...	50
No. receiving vaccination	...	...	...	...	50

B.C.G. Vaccination is also available at the local Chest Clinic for ascertained contacts of tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

In April, the Minister of Health announced that on the advice of the Joint Committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccination, the above scheme would be extended in order to give fourth doses of anti-poliomyelitis vaccine to certain groups of people. In view of the markedly greater risk of infection to which children in school were exposed it was decided that a re-inforcing fourth dose be offered to all children aged five years to twelve years inclusive.

Number of persons receiving two injections	....	455
Number of persons receiving 3rd and 4th doses	....	948

K. CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

In 1950 a joint circular was issued by the Ministries of Health and Education indicating the steps that should be taken to set up a Committee to discuss problem families. The main function of the Committee is to bring together all the Statutory and Voluntary Bodies who can in any way assist in the rehabilitation of a problem family. The Committee meets quarterly in the Horbury Town Hall under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, and considers cases from the Ossett, M.B., Horbury U.D., and Wakefield R.D. A total of thirteen cases have been discussed at the meetings during 1961.

Urban District of Horbury

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and Cleansing Superintendent

for the year

1961

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT, 1961

Town Hall, Horbury.

April, 1962.

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Horbury Urban District Council.

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report in respect of the work carried out by the Public Health Department during 1961, although, as is usual, some of the tables which appear later are in respect of the fiscal year.

In August, 1961, The Public Health Act, 1961, received Royal assent and came into operation, with the exception of certain sections, on the 3rd October, 1961. It incorporates a number of measures which were included in the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act. Other newcomers were the Factories Act, 1961 (which consolidates the 1937, 1948 and 1959 legislation) and the Housing Act, 1961, dealing mainly with subsidies and houses in multi-occupation.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Generally speaking the weekly collection has been maintained although a combination of snow and holidays did cause some delay. The new fore and aft tipping vehicle was brought into service in October and a saving of fuel became apparent. At the time of writing the new diesel averages 11 m.p.g. as against 4 m.p.g. for the vehicle disposed of.

A further effort was made to abolish the skeps used for carrying refuse to the vehicle, but it was found to be impossible without increasing staff. However, one effect of the new vehicle purchase, combined with the use of the tractor driver part-time if required, is that no staff increases should be necessary following modest development in the district.

The tip at the Sand & Gravel quarry is now better maintained with the aid of the tractor, but high winds cause difficulty with paper blowing about. Tipping is now taking place away from the lagoon so as to preserve this stretch of water for as long a period as possible.

Salvage

During the financial year 166 tons of waste paper were sold which realised £1,395 and this sum together with £100 from other salvage meant a nett credit of £325 or a little over a penny rate. A fall in the mill prices for next year does not make the prospect very bright, and as we are to be restricted in quantity it seems likely that the salvage figures for 1962/63 will be below what we have come to expect.

Food Hygiene

Visits to food premises have continued and a number of shops have undertaken certain improvements as a result of representations by the department. In general the standard of hygiene is good and shopkeepers appreciate the responsibility they have in supplying the public with wholesome foodstuffs. One point which should not be overlooked by retailers selling frozen foods is strict compliance with the "Handling Code" issued by the National Association of Frozen Food Producers. This code covers such points as daily temperature check, regular defrosting, stock rotation, etc. The last point made in the code is, in my view, the most important: "Quick frozen foods which have been subjected to rise of temperature should never be re-frozen and offered for sale".

Food and drugs sampling is carried out by the County Council and Table 16 refers.

Meat Inspection

Tables 7 and 8 indicate the numbers of animals slaughtered and the amount of meat found to be unfit. The one slaughterhouse is now equipped with a stunning pen to enable compliance with legislation brought into force in the District on January 1st, 1962.

Drainage and Closet Accommodation

Due solely to their situation, nine houses are not satisfactorily drained, although all properties are provided with mains water. The £100,000 sewer reconstruction scheme at Horbury Bridge and the Sewage Works is reaching its conclusion under the guidance of the Surveyor and the Consulting Engineers.

During the year thirty-nine houses were the subject of improvement grants.

Housing

Thirty-one houses were demolished during the year (twenty-one of these being in clearance areas). A total of 46 new houses were built, twenty-eight of them by private builders.

Although a new Housing Act appeared during the year there has been no modifications of the tables for calculating statutory over-crowding. In a "one up one down" type house can live a man, wife, boy 9 years, girl 8 years and they are still not statutorily overcrowded, though it can be dangerous to tell them so!

No certificates of disrepair were granted, one undertaking being accepted and five certificates being cancelled.

At the end of the financial year the number of applicants for Council accommodation was 480, a reduction of 31 on the previous year.

Insect and Rodent Control, etc.

190 visits were made in connection with rodent control and eight insect infestations were treated.

Petroleum Acts, etc.

At the end of the year 19 licences had been issued in accordance with the provision of the above Acts, a total of 14,200 gallons being stored. Here lies danger, and motorists should obey the signs on the forecourt "No smoking—switch off engine".

Atmospheric Pollution

Tables numbers 9 and 12 indicate the results obtained on the measuring equipment operated by the Council. It is intended to modify this equipment early in 1962 so as to substitute a continuous sulphur dioxide apparatus in place of the present "sulphur candle" which gives monthly readings. The deposit gauge will then be discontinued and all readings will be taken from the daily apparatus at the Town Hall.

The rainfall gauge, which is the Meteorological Office pattern, will continue as before.

At the time of writing the problem of concessionary coal has been solved and progress is being made towards our first Smoke Control Area.

Water Supply

During the year control of the water supply became vested in the Wakefield and District Water Board, supplies being maintained reasonably satisfactorily. All domestic premises in the District are connected to the mains supply and each house has its own tap and sink. During the year 326 yards of 4in. water main were installed to serve new properties. Water samples reported by the suppliers were:—Chemical, 2—satisfactory.

Conclusion

The following tables will indicate the work carried out during 1961, and I hope they will be of interest. My grateful thanks to my assistant and the Officers and Members of the Council for their willing co-operation in the preparation of this report and throughout the year.

I am, Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

G. R. MILLINGTON,

Public Health Inspector &
Cleansing Superintendent.

Table No. 1

Number of Visits						
Nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	34
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	21
Factories	....	...	....	....	....	7
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	67
Water	....	....	....	....	....	28
Housing	....	....	....	....	....	333
Refuse Tip	....	....	....	....	....	142
Vehicles	....	....	....	....	....	58
Salvage	....	....	....	....	....	9
Rodent Control	....	....	....	....	....	190
Interviews	....	....	....	....	....	46
Shops	....	...	....	....	....	5
Disinfestation	....	....	....	....	....	28
Atmospheric Pollution		....	....	....	....	66
Rain Water Gauge		....	....	....	....	365
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	306
Demolition	....	....	....	....	....	41
Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	....	6
Petroleum	....	....	....	....	....	13
Slaughterhouse	....	....	....	....	....	90
Piggeries	....	....	....	....	....	2
Food Hygiene, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	39
Smoke Control	....	....	....	....	....	453
Food and Drugs	....	....	....	....	....	20
						<hr/> 2369 <hr/>

Table No. 2

**Work carried out under the Supervision of the
Public Health Inspector**

Defective sink waste pipes	....	....	....	4
Defective doors	....	....	....	1
Defective roofs	....	....	....	4
Defective, damp wallplaster	....	....	....	7
Defective windows	....	....	....	4
Defective pointing	....	....	....	2
Defective Ceiling Plaster	....	....	....	2
Defective eaves gutter	....	....	....	6
Defective rainwater pipe	....	....	....	6
Defective sink waste gulley dish	....	....	....	1
Defective locks	....	....	....	1
Defective cooking ranges	....	....	....	1
Defective fire back boiler	....	....	....	1
Defective ashbins	....	....	....	119
Choked drains	....	....	....	3
Yard drainage improved	....	....	....	2
Flooded cellars	....	....	....	2
General timberwork defective	....	....	....	1
Noxious smells	....	....	....	4
Rat infestations	....	....	....	8
Mouse infestations	....	....	....	29
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	2
Flea and other insect infestations	....	....	....	8
Breach of Food Hygiene Regulations	1
Smoke nuisances	1
Contraries in food	2

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Table No. 3

Weights of House Refuse Collected

Month			Ashbins Emptied	Weights Tipped T. C. Q.		
January	....	....	13,331	270	10	0
February	....	....	12,870	245	0	0
March	....	....	15,213	335	10	0
April	....	....	12,404	234	10	0
May	....	....	14,097	273	0	0
June	....	....	14,561	271	5	0
July	....	....	13,819	260	15	0
August	....	....	14,893	274	15	0
September	....	....	13,769	264	5	0
October	....	....	13,372	243	14	0
November	....	....	14,296	236	0	0
December	....	....	12,265	218	0	0
			<hr/> 164,890 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,127 <hr/>	<hr/> 4 <hr/>	<hr/> 0 <hr/>

Table No. 4

Income from Salvage, 1961-62

Month	Waste Paper			Metal			Rags, etc.			Total Cash		
	t.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.	t.	c.	q.	£	s.	d.
April	26	19	2	229	2	7½	2	2	2	251	5	1½
May	6	6	1	50	10	0	3	0	0	53	4	0
June	20	11	3	179	5	7½				199	5	0
July	10	16	2	88	10	4½				88	10	4½
August	16	6	0	140	3	9	3	2	3	172	4	3
September	14	8	0	117	8	6				117	8	6
October	10	11	0	86	13	6				86	13	6
November	15	10	1	134	16	10½	3	1	2	145	11	4½
December	10	6	2	82	12	0				82	12	0
January	14	8	2	125	6	0				125	6	0
February	10	8	2	85	12	3	3	0	2	97	4	9
March	9	8	1	75	6	0				75	6	0
TOTALS	166	1	0	1395	7	6	15	1	13	1494	10	10½

Table No. 5

Tinned Goods, etc, Surrendered and Condemned

				lb.	ozs.
6 Tins of Cooked Ham	....	....	....	63	2
8 Tins of Corned Beef	....	....	....	42	12
6 Tins of Chopped Pork	....	...	....	19	5
3 Tins of Ox Tongues	....	....	....	18	—
1 Tin of Pork Luncheon Meat	....	....		2	—
1 Tin of Jellied Veal	....	....	....	6	—
3 Tins of Stewed Steak	....	....	....	2	14½
1 Tin of Scotch Broth	....	....	....	—	10½
2 Tins of Sardines	....	....	....	—	6
9 Tins of Tomatoes	....	....	....	8	10
2 Tins of Baked Beans	....	....	....	1	15½
2 Tins of Peas	....	....	....	1	13
2 Tins of Carrots	....	....	....	1	4
4 Tins of Peaches	....	....	....	4	5
6 Tins of Pineapple	....	....	....	5	4
2 Tins of Plums	....	....	....	2	8
3 Tins of Pears	....	....	....	5	15½
1 Tin of Peaches and Oranges	....	....		—	11
1 Tin of Golden Syrup	....	....	....	2	—
2 Tins of Evaporated Milk		....	....	1	4½
				190	12½

Table No. 6

**Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned
in Whole or Part in 1961**

			Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Horses	Pigs		
Number Killed	...	49	12	0	305	0	298			
Number Inspected	...	49	12	0	305	0	298			
<hr/>										
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cystercerci—										
Whole carcase con- demned	...	...	0	0	0	1	0	0
<hr/>										
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			2	1	0	0	0	
<hr/>										
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercci			4.08%	8.33%	0	0.32%	0	0
<hr/>										
Tuberculosis only—										
Whole carcase con- demned	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			0	0	0	0	6	
<hr/>										
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with T.B.			0	0	0	0	2.01%	
<hr/>										
Cysticercosis—										
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			0	0	0	0	0	
<hr/>										
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration			0	0	0	0	0	
<hr/>										
Generalised and totally condemned			0	0	0	0	0	

Table No. 7

Animals Slaughtered in 1961

Description	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Beasts	7	5	6	4	6	5	5	4	5	6	5	3	61
Calves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	27	30	23	15	305
Sheep & Lambs	22	22	21	22	24	28	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	52	44	37	40	13	1	—	—	—	28	38	45	298

Table No. 8

Table Showing Meat and Offal Condemned and Surrendered
Giving Weights in lbs. and Causes in Monthly Order

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Tuberculosis	—	16	—	36	8	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	76
Abscesses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
Adhesions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
Other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	80

Table No. 9

Atmospheric Pollution for 1961

Month			Sulphur (SO ₃) Mgs/day collected by 100 sq. cm. of batch "A" PBO ₂ (louvred cover)	Grit Deposit Tons/sq. mile
January	....	....	2.56	25.74
February	....	....	1.91	9.03
March	....	....	1.95	12.26
April	....	....	1.31	16.79
May	....	....	1.14	17.31
June	....	....	0.86	10.61
July	....	....	1.38	10.85
August	....	....	0.98	8.11
September	....	....	1.28	11.59
October	....	....	1.23	11.13
November	....	....	2.16	11.80
December	....	....	2.00 (est.)	5.02*
			<hr/> 1.56 (av.) <hr/>	<hr/> 150.24 <hr/>

* Gauge frozen

Table No. 10

Rainfall for 1961

Month			Rainfall (ins.)	No. of days on which rain fell
January	....	....	3.97	16
February	....	....	1.56	9
March	....	....	0.22	2
April	....	....	3.23	15
May	....	....	1.09	6
June	....	....	1.07	4
July	....	....	2.76	6
August	....	....	2.09	11
September	....	....	1.72	10
October	....	....	2.59	21
November	....	....	1.39	11
December	....	....	2.02	13
			<hr/> 23.71 <hr/>	<hr/> 124 <hr/>

Table No. 11

Atmospheric Pollution and Rainfall, 1950-61

Year			Total Solids Tons/sq. mile	Rainfall in inches
1950	....	....	157	26
1951	....	....	158	31
1952	....	....	178	20
1953	....	....	156	19
1954	....	....	196	28
1955	....	....	194	16
1956	....	....	180	27
1957	....	....	156	22
1958	....	...	183	33
1959	....	...	130	20
1960	....	...	180	36
1961	....	....	150	24

Table No. 12

Average Daily Concentration of Smoke in MGS/100M³
MONTH BY MONTH, 1957-1961

Month		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	5 yr. Average
January	....	15.5	21.0	29	22	17.0	20.9
February	....	28.9	14.1	15	18	11.0	17.4
March	....	25.4	13.4	10	9	11.0	13.8
April	....	18.3	10.8	8	9	10.3	11.3
May	....	16.3	6.6	7	7	7.5	8.9
June	...	11.9	9.2	6	4	8.8	8.0
July	....	14.0	7.5	5	4	4.9	7.1
August	....	12.3	6.0	6	6	4.2	6.9
September	....	15.4	10.0	12	7	6.0	10.1
October	....	21.6	11.0	14	13	9.4	13.8
November	....	19.9	27.0	20	15	15.9	19.6
December	....	21.7	23.0	13	22	25.6	21.1

Table No. 13

Daily Mean Concentration of Smoke Pollution

Month	Atmospheric Smoke Pollution Mcgs per cubic metre (monthly)	Highest Day Value	Lowest Day Value	Average Day Value
January	.... 5120	700	30	170
February	.... 3130	310	20	110
March	.... 3420	310	10	110
April	.... 3100	350	20	103
May	.... 2310	170	30	75
June	.... 2570	220	10	88
July	.... 1520	140	10	49
August	.... 1310	100	10	42
September	.... 1810	120	10	60
October	.... 2920	290	10	94
November	.... 4770	410	30	150
December	.... 7841	567	52	256

Table No. 14

Applications for Council Houses

Register	No. of applications 31.3.61	No. of applications 31.3.62
1. Numerical Overcrowding	0	0
2. Sexual Overcrowding and inadequate accommodation. (The Council have adopted a standard of their own. Many cases in this class are not overcrowded under the Housing Act.)	18	15
3 Families in lodgings	25	15
4. Applications for bungalows (including applications for transfer)	97	123
5. Persons residing outside the district and employed in Horbury	102	105
6. Persons residing outside the district and employed outside the district	114	114
7. Applications in general	155	108
	<hr/> 511 <hr/>	<hr/> 480 <hr/>

Table No. 15

Miscellaneous					
Number of Meat Retail Vehicles	....	....	....	....	5
„ Food Hawkers Registered	....	....	....	....	9
„ Premises Registetred under Food and Drugs Acts for Sale of Ice Cream	....	....	....	....	30
„ Premises Registered under Food and Drugs Act for Sale of other Preserved Foods	....	....	....	....	7
„ Fish Fryers	....	....	....	....	9
„ Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	6
„ Public Houses and Licensed Premises	....	....	....	....	17
„ Pet Animal Shops	....	....	....	....	2
„ Rag Flock Premises	....	....	....	....	1
„ Hairdressers	....	....	....	....	12
„ Applications for Certificate under Rent Act, 1957	....	....	....	....	1
„ Certificates Granted	....	....	....	....	0

Table No. 16

**Samples Taken by the West Riding County Council
Weights and Measures Department during 1961**

Milk		Drugs		Other Foods		Proceedings or
Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Cautions
8	0	5	0	16	0	0

(Figures kindly provided by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, W.R.C.C.)

The 16 Food Samples were:

1. Buttered Walnut Toffee.
2. Buttered Brazil Nut Toffee
3. Butter Toffee
4. Custard Puffs
5. Spearmint Pips
6. Perfumed Bon Bons
7. Milk Flavoured Chocs.
8. Milk Chocolate Bars
9. Brazil Nut Toffee
10. Dairy Ice-Cream
11. Gaiety Brick Ice-Cream
12. Blackcurrant Lollypops
13. Butter Toffee
14. Blackcurrant Lollypops
15. Currants
16. Lemon Curd

Factories

There are forty-nine mechanical and twenty-three non-mechanical factories on the register, building sites, etc., being added as applicable. The factories comprise:—

Mechanical Power

Joiners	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Toolmaking		....	....	....	....	....	1
Wafers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Laundry	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Smith	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs			....	....	....	....	5
Bakehouses and Preserved Foods			....	....	....	....	7
Bootmaking and Repairing				....	....	....	1
Dressmaker, Shirts, etc.			....	....	....	....	2
Sheet Metal		....	....	....	....	....	1
Saddles, Leather Goods, Sports Goods					....	....	4
Rag Sorting, Grinding, etc.				....	....	....	3
Letterpress Printing	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Mining Machinery	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Woodcutting and Packing	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Canvas Sizing	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cabinet Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Worsted Spinning			....	....	....	....	2
Piece Dyeing	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Wagon Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Machining	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Carding and Spinning, Synthetic Fibres					....	....	1
Oil Extracting	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Currier	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Patterns	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Railway Wagons	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tufted Carpets	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
							49

Non-Mechanical Power

Cycle Repairs	....	....	....	....	....	2
Stonemason	....	....	....	....	....	1
Plumbers	....	....	....	....	....	6
Rag Sorter	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dressmakers	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sports Goods	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tailors	....	....	....	....	....	5
Painters and Decorators	....	....	....	....	....	5
						<hr/> 23 <hr/>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1961 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF HORBURY IN THE COUNTY OF YORK

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	23	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	49	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	74	7	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”).

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found		Referred		No. of cases in which prose- cutions were in- stituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveni- eniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not in- cluding offences relat- ing to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(SECTIONS 110 and 111)

NONE LISTED

